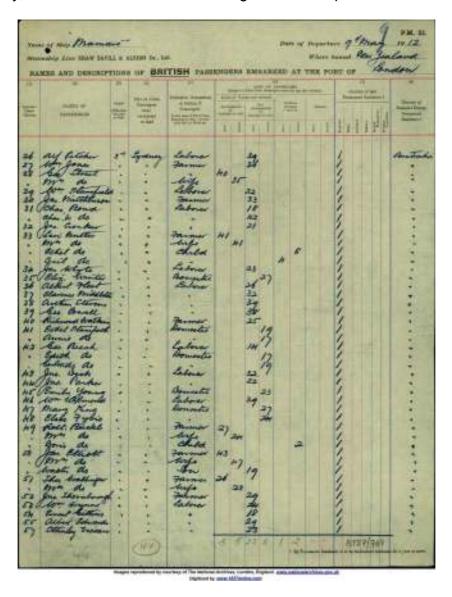
ALLAN BOND

Charles Allan Bond was born in 1893 in Rochdale, the son of Charles Bond of Spilsby and Elizabeth Bond. In 1901 the family, including daughters Ivy and Ruby, were living in Hirsted Cottages, Halifax Road, Wardle, Lancashire where Charles senior was a coachman.

Charles senior had been born in Spilsby in 1867 and was living with his family in Dalby Road, Partney in 1881. The 1911 Census shows the family living in Partney. Charles is now a baker & grocer with Charles junior assisting him in the business.

On 8th May 1912, Charles and his father left London on board the Mamari bound for Sydney, Australia. Charles Allan Bond gave his occupation as a labourer.

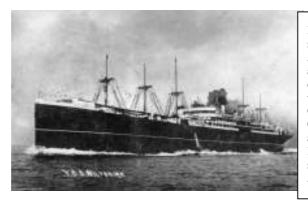


Passenger List – the Bonds are recorded under ticket number 31.

According to Allan's service record, in 1916 he was living in Kings Road, Wahroonga, New South Wales with his father. Allan was a motor driver when he enlisted on 13th March 1916, aged 22 years and 3 months. He was 5' 8" tall and

weighed 130lbs. He had a fair complexion, blue eyes with fair hair. His chest measured 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ " expanded. He had a scar in the middle of his forehead. His daily pay was 5 shillings (25p).

He joined the Australian Motor Transport Section of the 2nd Battalion, 19th Regiment and embarked from Sydney on board HMAT A18 *Wiltshire* on 22nd August 1916. He was forced to disembark on 16th September 1916 at Cape Town as he was seriously ill with pneumonia.



HMAT Wiltshire was one of the steamships requisitioned by the Australian Government for use as a troop transport. She was one of the ships of the first convoy which assembled in King George's Sound, Albany, WA, in October 1914 to carry Australian and New Zealand forces to Europe. Wiltshire continued such duties until released by the Australian Government in 1917.

He re-embarked on 27 December 1916 on the *Briton* bound for Devonport where he landed on 30th January 1917. He left Folkestone on 13th March 1917 to reinforce the 53rd Battalion in France, landing at Etaples. By 2nd February 1918 he was in Belgium from where he went back to the UK for 2 weeks leave. He was found absent without leave at 7.30am on 15th February 1918 until he reported at Victoria Station in London at 6am on 16th February 1918. For this he lost 7 days pay.

On 7th April 1918 Allan suffered a severe gunshot wound to the right thigh and hip and was sent to the hospital at Abbeville. The daily extract from the War Diary of the 19th Battalion reads as follows:

	WAR DIARY	Army Form C. 2118.
harmonicus repering Wor Duries and tendispose fluidington ser contribut to X-5. Hape. Part 11 and the fluid Mariel suspending. Yale pages will be projected to transcending.	INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.	
	Supporty of French and Interpreter	Pictures to Printers to Apparding
Somme of the property of the p	Article BUSSS by Rower march to BEAD PROPERTY THOUSENED WEATTON YOUNG TO SELECT ON SEL	Restrance of the Golden of the

On 10th April he was evacuated to England, landing in Brighton. On 11th April he was admitted to hospital in Colchester from where he was transferred 6 weeks later to the Army Hospital at Dartford and then on to Hindcott on 4th June 1918. A letter advising his father that he was convalescing was sent 10th June 1918.

By 8th September 1918 Allan was able to report for duty at Tidworth. He finally returned to Australia on 4th September 1919. He was discharged on 20th March 1920.

His mother Elizabeth died in Spilsby in 1925 aged 65. Allan married Veronica Hooworth in 1922 in St Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.

On 20th January 1941 Allan, now living at 28 Park Road, Naremburn declared that he had lost his Soldier's Badge from his coat pocket on Anzac Day 1939. A duplicate was issued on 23rd January 1941.

In June 1963 Charles Allan Bond applied to the Australian Government for repatriation benefits. Upon the return to Australia of the soldiers from the War, the government helped by placing them into employment, or education and taking care of those that were too badly injured to work. In order to meet these needs the Commonwealth established the Repatriation Department, tasked with managing the placement of returned soldiers into employment, training, education, housing. Eventually this also included the colossal task of managing the provision of war pensions, managing repatriation hospitals and convalescent homes and administering the Soldier Settlement Scheme.